the relevant United Nations resolutions, J and as agreed upon in the Simla Agree-1 ment. It expressed deep concern overl the violations of human rights of the peo-1 pie of Jammu and Kashmir, and urged j the redeployment of forces to peace time] locations. In this resolution, the Conference also expressed its willingness to" send a good offices mission to ease \ tensions and to promote a peaceful settle- j ment. The Indian Government has yet to? respond to this positive proposal,

The long night of repression of the, Kashmir people who have endured tyranny and unspeakble sufferings must surely see the light of day. Their trial j ond agony must be brought to an end. How long are they to be denied the exercise of their right to self-determination? j

Pakistan remains committed to a peace- ' ful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through negotiations and dialogue on the basis of the United Nations resolu tions. This is in consonance with the i terms and the spirit of the Simla agree- ' ment.

Statement li

Former External Aflairs Minister's speech in the 45th UNGA on 28th 1. September, 1990 extract relating to Kashmir

For more than eight years now, Pakistan has nursed and armed terroristic activities in the Indian State of Punjab. This has caused immense human suffering. Of late, Kakistan has chosen extend these practices to another State of India, Jammu and Kashmir, agai. 1 resulting in extensive misery and loss of innocent lives.

All efforts on our part to persuade the Government of Pakistan to desist from these activities were first ignored and then rejected. Characteristically, Pakistan denied responsibility and involvement in these acts_ Now, it is trying to justify them on the pretext of support to religious fundamentalism. This, the distinguished delegates will agree is against the established principles of international law and good neighbourliness. The Indo-Pakistan Shimla agreement signed in 1972 has fully spelt out these principles and despite Pakistan's blatant violation, India has continued its quest to build a wholesome relationship of cordiality and friendship that I know the people of our two countries need and desire.

Brahmaputra Board

*97. DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Board is_ proposed to be activised;

(b) when the Master plans prepared by the Brahmaputra Board to control Brahmaputra and thereby to produce Hydel Power would be taken up for implementation; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, what alternative measures Government propose to take to save the lives and property of the people of Assam from the devastating floods caused by the river Brahmaputra?

THE MINISTER OF WAFER RE SOURCES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANU BHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Brahmapu tra Board continues to work paper func tions envisaged under the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980.

(b) and (c) The projects identified involve large commitments and concurrence between the States. At present, more emphasis is on flood management through non-structural measuras such as flood forecasting flood plain ^oning, flood proofing and removal of drainage congestion.